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YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW,
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Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
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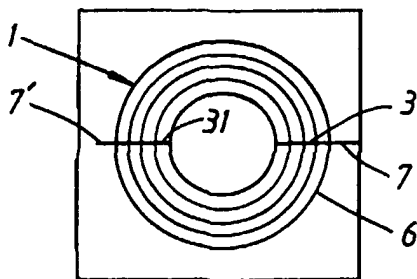
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(54) Title: A CABLE TRANSIT DEVICE

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a transit device for pass-
ing at least one elongate line (41) sealingly through an opening in a wall
(10), said device comprising a clamping frame (11) and a number of blocks
which together fill-out the frame (11). At least one of the blocks (5) has
a through-penetrating channel (51) for receiving the line (41), wherein the
block (5) is adapted to permit lateral insertion of the line (41) into the chan-
nel (51). The device also includes a separate tubular bush (1) made of elastic
material. The bush (1) has a generally axial through-penetrating slot (3) in
its wall, to enable the bush to be laterally fitted to the line (41), and has
an outer cross-section which corresponds generally to the cross-section of
the channel (51) in the block (5). The bush includes a plurality of radially
separated layers (2), which can be separated from each other so as to adapt
the through-penetrating channel (8) of the bush to the line (41).

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

A CABLE TRANSIT DEVICE

The present invention relates to a transit device of the kind defined in the preamble of Claim 1.

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Thus, the invention is concerned with a transit device which sealingly shields a wall opening through which one or more lines extend.

By line is meant an elongate object, such as a cable, a pipe, tubing or the like.

10

Known transit devices generally include a clamping frame sealingly connected to a wall around a wall opening.

The clamping frame receives elastic blocks which together substantially fill-out the frame.

15

At least one block has at least one through-penetrating channel and is divided to enable the channel to be exposed and therewith allow the block to be opened and fitted to the line.

The channel is normally shielded initially by a plug that fits into the channel. The frame also seals against the blocks, when said blocks fill-out the frame and when the frame is tensioned or tightened to compress the blocks and therewith eliminate any gaps between and within the blocks.

20

A block of this kind known in practice (WO 01/28057) is comprised, in connection with the channel, of radially, mutually sequential separable layers of material. By tearing or peeling off one or more of these layers, the channel can be made correspondingly larger so as to fit the outer diameter of the line concerned.

25

One drawback with this known solution is that the line-adapted block does not stay on the line prior to or subsequent to fitting the block in the clamping frame. If the line-adapted block goes astray among other blocks, the block can be considered to be lost, therewith necessitating the arrangement of a fresh block if the cable is to be sealingly connected in the transit.

30

It is also known that the line can be wrapped in a band of rectangular cross-sectional profile, wherewith numerous turns of the band are wound around the line in tight axial abutment with each other to form a bush, whereafter the thus formed bush is received sealingly in a through-penetrating channel in the divided block. However, it is necessary in principle to have available a band for each line dimension, or it is necessary to provide blocks that include a large number of different channel diameters. The line wrapping technique is labour consuming.

Divided blocks whose channel defining sides are formed by tearing or peeling away layers (WO 01/28057) or adding layers (U.S. Des.401223), have certain advantages; the block can be readily adapted to lines of different diameters by peeling off or adding layers, the blocks have a standard outer diameter which is well adapted to respective clamping frames and when the adapted block is fitted to the cable an operator is able to see whether or not gaps are present between the blocks or between the cable and the channel walls of the block, prior to tightening the frame.

DE 4028570 A teaches a transit device comprising separate bushes that have an axial slot through the wall, wherein the bush wall is comprised of concentric layers that can be torn loose from one another so as to adapt the through-penetrating channel of the bush to the size of the cable concerned.

One object of the invention is to provide a transit device with which said advantages can be retained and with which the aforesaid drawbacks can be avoided and with which other advantages can be achieved. A further object is to provide a bush that can be opened more readily.

These objects are achieved with the inventive transit device.

The invention is defined in the accompanying Claim 1.

Further embodiments of the invention are set forth in the accompanying dependent Claims.

An important feature of the invention is that the blocks can be produced in a unitary size, both with respect to outer contours and with respect to their respective through-penetrating

channels. According to the invention, separate tubular elements are produced from the blocks in the form of bushes of unitary outer diameter adapted to the through-penetrating channel of the blocks. The bushes normally include a removable centre plug and have a generally axial slot through their respective walls, wherewith the slot can be readily opened so as to enable the bush to be fitted laterally to and removed laterally from the line concerned. The actual bush is made so that it will have a so-called memory facility, which causes the slot to close so that the bush will remain on the line after being fitted. The bush is comprised of at least two radially separate or separable layers of material, which enable the size of the through-penetrating channel of the bush to be adapted to the outer diameter of the line concerned. To facilitate opening of the axial slot in the bush, the inner wall of said bush may include an additional slot, which, however, may not be penetrating but shall leave on the bush a radially outer portion that serves to bias the bush towards its closed state.

- 15 The axially through-penetrating slot that enables the bush to be opened, enables adaptation of the size of the bush hole to be controlled with regard to the line concerned; when the bush has been fitted onto and tightly embraces the line, the slot will only just close.

20 The bush may be provided at its ends with radial projections or circumferential fins or the like so as to guard against displacement of the bush out through the through-penetrating channel of the block, wherein said projections or fins may conveniently function to hold the bush and the block together axially in the clamping frame prior to or subsequent to fitting the frame.

- 25 The bush may be a separate component which is fitted separately to the line and which is adapted to said line by removing or peeling away radially inner bush wall layers so as to adapt the bush to the line concerned. Because the bush is biased towards a slot-closing state, the bush will remain on the line. When the block is divided into two halves and has a standardised outer contour and the size of the openings forming the through-penetrating channel, whose diameter corresponds to the outer diameter of the bush, is standard, no harm will be done if a block or a block half loosens from the bush in conjunction with a cable being inserted into the bush and the block in the transit device, since the operator is able to grip any one of the accessible block halves and therewith orientate the block around the bush.

According to one embodiment of the invention, the block may have a single through-penetrating slot or slit that extends between the outer and inner walls of the through-penetrating channel, wherewith the slot can be widened by opening said slot, therewith elastically deforming the opposite wall portion of the block. If the bending resistance of the deformation part is troublesomely high, a slit/slot can be cut to a restricted depth from the surface of the through-penetrating channel towards the outer wall of the block, wherewith the remaining part of the outer wall forms a restoring spring which functions to close the slot/slots in the block.

The invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figs. 1a and 1b are respectively an end view and a side view of a bush.

Fig. 2 is an end view of a block which is intended to receive the bush according to Figs. 1a, 1b.

Fig. 3 illustrates the block of Fig. 2 with a bush according to Figs. 1a, 1b inserted therein.

Fig. 4 is a side view of a bush variant.

Fig. 5 illustrates a modified bush inserted in a conventional two-part block.

Fig. 6 illustrates a clamping frame filled with blocks.

Fig. 7 illustrates a further embodiment of a block and a bush accommodated therein.

When lines shall extend between mutually adjacent spaces that are separated by a wall 10, through an opening in the wall, it is conventional to fit a clamping frame 11, normally a clamping frame that includes a rectangular opening, in connection with the wall opening. A number of blocks 5 can be fitted into the clamping frame. Each such block is tubular and can be opened to tightly embrace an associated line, for instance a cable 41. Alternatively, the block may include a sealing plug 4. The blocks shield the area between the lines and the clamping frame members. The blocks present in the clamping frame can be compressed

and therewith elastically deformed by displacing at least one of the side members of the frame, therewith positively sealing the blocks against each other and against the side members of the frame or against the plugs 4 or the lines 41. The frame 11 is tightly connected to the wall surfaces around the wall opening.

5

According to the invention, the transit device comprises a block unit 10 that includes a generally orthogonal parallelepipedic block 5 of square cross-section and a circular-cylindrical through-penetrating channel 51. A slot 7 extends from the surface of the wall of the channel 51 to the surface of an outer wall of the block. The block 5 is comprised of an elastomeric material, thereby enabling the slot 7 to be widened, for instance manually, so that a line can be inserted laterally through the opened slot 7 and into the channel 51.

Located in the channel 51 is a bush 1 whose outer diameter corresponds to the diameter of the channel 51. The illustrated bush 1 is comprised of a number of concentric layers 2. The bush wall includes a slot that extends from the through-penetrating channel of the bush to the outer surface of the bush. A plug 4 is sealingly accommodated in the through-penetrating channel of the bush. This plug can be removed. The bush 1 is generally comprised of an elastomeric material and the slot 3 can be widened to enable a line to be fitted laterally into the channel. The through-penetrating channel of the bush 1 can be adapted to the line concerned, by removing one or more bush layers 2 from the inner wall surface of said bush and therewith widen the channel. When the bush has been given an inner through-penetrating channel of the appropriate diameter, the bush should sealingly embrace the line and the slot 3 should be closed.

The bush 1 is a separate, individual unit. The material from which the bush is made has a memory property such as to cause the bush to close and embrace the line when fitted thereto and thus be retained on the line. The block 5 can be fitted to the line in a position that is axially spaced from the position of the bush 1 on said line, whereafter the bush and the block 5 can be moved axially so that the block 5 will surround the bush 1 in an appropriate axial position along the line.

The bush layers 2 may be separate from each other or may be stuck together or otherwise affixed to each other, although the layers will be capable of being separated from one another under all circumstances.

The bush 1 and the block 5 shown in Fig. 2 both have a tendency to remain on the line, both before and after the block unit 10 comprised of the block and the bush have been mounted in the clamping frame.

- 5 The bush 1 has an axial length which is slightly greater than the axial length of the block 5, and the bush 1 may include at the ends of its barrel surface projections, for instance fins 6, which prevent axial displacement of the bush 1 out through the block 5.

10 Fig. 5 shows the bush of Figs. 1a, 1b accommodated in an alternative block that comprises two mutually identical shell halves 45', which define therebetween a bush-receiving through-penetrating channel 51.

It will also be seen from Fig. 5 that the bush 1 may include a blind slot 31 extending from its inner wall 8. The slot 31 may lie in the same axial plane as the through-penetrating slots
15 3 and functions to reduce resistance to lateral opening of the bush.

The line 41 may consist of tubing, piping, an electric cable or any elongate object in general.

- 20 The slot 3, 31; 7 of the bush 1 and the block 5 may lie in a common plane when the bush is fitted in the block, particularly when the block has the design shown in Fig. 2, with solely one radial through-penetrating wall slot 7 (and possibly a further non-penetrating wall slot, preferably in a region that is roughly diametrical to the through-penetrating wall slot 7.) The non-penetrating or blind wall slot 7 then extends radially outwards from the opening
25 wall 51.

As will be seen from Fig. 5, the additional slot 31 in the bush may lie in the same plane as the slot 3. The slot 31 extends through a large portion of the wall thickness of the bush such as to enable the bush to be readily opened for lateral fitting of a cable/line, while the
30 remaining part of the bush material outside the blind slot 31 provides an elastic restoring force sufficient to close the bush 3 around the cable/line. By allowing the additional slot to extend through a relatively large part of the wall thickness of the bush, the shear stresses between the bush layers are reduced when opening the bush to laterally fit a cable/line or the like, thereby reducing the risk of the bush layers releasing from each other.

When the block includes a through-penetrating wall slot 7 and a non-penetrating wall slot 7', and when the through-penetrating slot 3 of the bush is directed generally to the through-penetrating wall slot 7 of the block, it is possible to open the block and the bush, when the latter is situated in the block, to enable the insertion of a cable or the like through the
5 through-penetrating wall slots 7, 3, provided, of course, that the through-penetrating opening of the bush has earlier been adapted to the diameter of the line.

CLAIMS

1. A transit device for passing at least one elongate line (41) through an opening in a wall (10), wherein the device includes a clamping frame (11) and a number of blocks which together fill-out the frame (11), wherein at least one of the blocks (5) has a through-penetrating channel (51) for receiving the line (41), wherein the block (5) is adapted to permit lateral insertion of the line (41) into the channel (51), wherein the device includes a separate tubular bush (1) made of elastic material, wherein the wall of the bush (1) has a generally axial through-penetrating slot (3) to enable said bush to be fitted laterally onto the line (41), wherein the bush (1) has an outer cross-section that corresponds essentially to the cross-section of the channel (51) in the block (5), and wherein the bush includes a plurality of radially separated layers (2) which can be separated from each other so as to adapt the through-penetrating channel (8) of the bush to the line (41), **characterised** in that the bush has a non-penetrating wall slot (31) extending from the original inner surface (8) of said bush.
2. A transit device according to Claim 1, **characterised** in that said non-penetrating slot (31) is located in a region diametrically opposite the through-penetrating wall slot (3) of said bush.
3. A transit device according to Claim 1, **characterised** in that in that the bush has a shape memory with respect to closure of the through-penetrating slot (3) of said bush.
4. A transit device according to any one of Claims 1-3, **characterised** in that the length of the bush (1) is greater than the length of the through-penetrating channel (31) of the block; and in that the bush has at least at one end a projection (6) which projects radially outwards beyond the barrel surface of the bush, such as to restrict axial movement of the bush away from the block (5).
5. A transit device according to Claim 4, **characterised** in that the bush has at least one radial projection (6) at each of its ends, said projections preferably having the form of fins.
6. A transit device according to any one of Claims 1-5, **characterised** in that the block includes a generally axial slot (7) which extends from the through-penetrating channel (51)

of the block to the outside of said block and enables the block (5) to be opened for lateral insertion of the line (41) and/or the bush (1).

7. A transit device according to any one of Claims 1-6, **characterised** in that the
5 through-penetrating channel (51) of the block (5) and the outer barrel surface of the bush are circular-cylindrical in shape.

8. A transit device according to any one of Claims 1-7, **characterised** in that the block
is comprised of two separate parts.

10

9. A transit device according to Claim 6 or 7, **characterised** in that the block (5)
includes a further slot (7) which extends through a limited distance from the surface of the
through-penetrating channel (51) in a direction towards the outer wall of the block.

15

10. A transit device according to any one of Claims 1-9, **characterised** in that the block
(5) is comprised of an elastomeric material.

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Fig. 1a

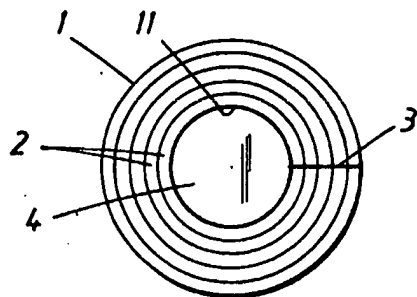


Fig. 1b

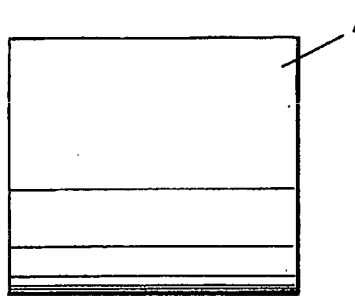


Fig. 2

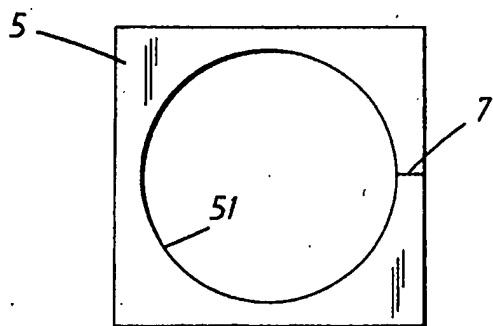
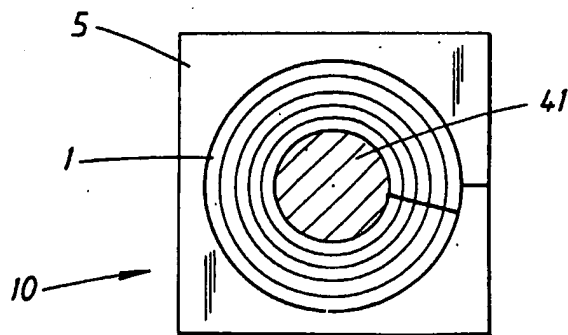


Fig. 3



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Fig. 4

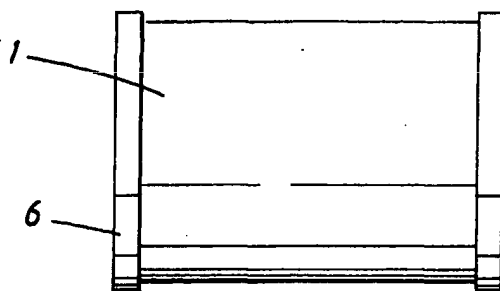


Fig. 5

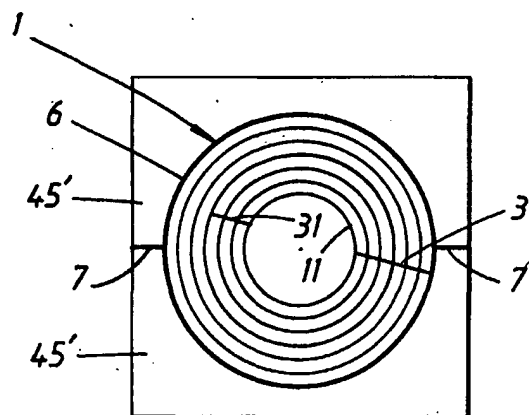


Fig. 6

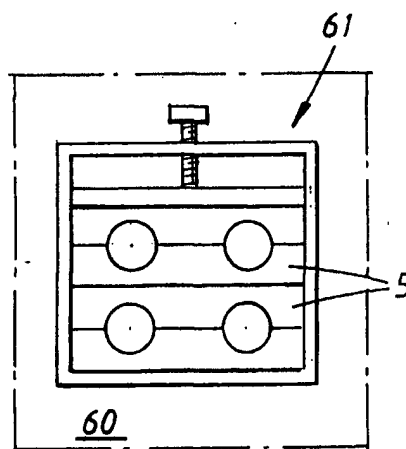
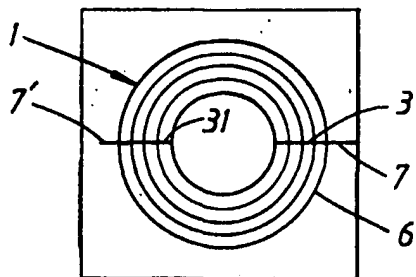


Fig. 7



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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 02/02268

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: H02G 3/22, H02G 15/013, F16L 5/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: H02G, F16L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-INTERNAL

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
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| A | DE 4028570 A1 (CARL SCHENCK AG), 12 March 1992 (12.03.92), column 1, line 57 - column 2, line 48, figures 1-4 -- | 1-10 |
| A | DE 3739714 C1 (WALTER ROSE GMBH & CO. KG), 23 February 1989 (23.02.89), figures 1-4, abstract -- | 1 |
| A | DE 19526877 C1 (REHAU AG + CO.), 14 November 1996 (14.11.96), figure 1, abstract -- | 1 |

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

5 March 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

05 -03- 2003

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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
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| A | DE 29908044 U1 (PAUL JORDAN ELEKTROTECHNISCHE FABRIK GMBH & CO.), 9 Sept 1999 (09.09.99), page 6, line 20 - page 7, line 6, figures 1,2 -- ----- | 1 |

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

30/12/02

International application No.

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